

HELL AS PREACHED.

Prominent Clergymen Give Their Ideas of Future Punishment.

SEE THE SUNDAY WORLD.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION. SKATING TILL 11.

Central Park Lakes to Be Kept Open
Another Hour at Night.

"The Evening World's" Successful Appeal to Park Officials.

Happy Skaters Can Improve Every Moment of the Fleeting Season.

To the Editor:
I know that THE EVENING WORLD is in the interest of the people. Can you not use your influence to have the lakes in Central Park kept open until 11 o'clock in the evening? The lakes are open until 10 o'clock, the present closing hour, is too early. There are plenty of people who could go skating at 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, but who cannot go earlier on account of business. I am sure you will use this matter in your paper. It is in the interest of the working class.
H. J. ARTHUR,
79 East One Hundred and Ninth street.

Upon receipt of the foregoing letter reporters of THE EVENING WORLD were sent at once to present the facts to President Gallup, of the Board of Park Commissioners: Supt. Parsons, of Central Park, and Capt. Beattie, of the Park police, and urge upon them the propriety of according to the wish of the public. The result of these interviews has been in the highest degree satisfactory, and THE EVENING WORLD is enabled to announce that during the skating season the lakes will be kept open till 11 o'clock nightly.

President Gallup promptly said he could see no reason why skating in the Park should not be allowed until 11 o'clock for the accommodation of the people.

"The extra hour will cost us \$50 nightly for the overtime of employees. That's all the extra expense it will involve, and we can afford that. I will order the lakes to be kept open to 11 o'clock, and in the mean time I will confer with Supt. Parsons, of Central Park, to find out if there are any reasons why we should not continue to allow the skating until that hour as long as the ice lasts."

Supt. Parsons said to the reporter that he saw no reason why the hour of closing could not be made 11 o'clock, as well as 10 o'clock, except the fact that the Park police are obliged to stay nine hours on the ice, and it was hard to arrange the details so the work would fall equally upon all.

Mr. Parsons consented to Capt. Beattie, who seemed of the same opinion, but after taking into consideration the fact that the lakes have not been open for skating for two years past, and that the season is liable to be of very short duration, they decided to agree to President Gallup's plan to keep the lakes open till 11 o'clock to-night, as an experiment; if successful, the hour of closing will be kept till 11 o'clock throughout the season.

It is evident that the citizens of New York, both young and old, are at present more interested in skating than in any other form of popular amusement. Since the red ball was hoisted two days ago, and the news was spread abroad that the ice upon the lakes in Central Park was strong enough to bear the crowds of merry-makers that would be sure to turn out at the very first opportunity, it has been the all-important and all-absorbing topic of the hour.

And well it might be, for it is now more than three years since the people of Gotham have had a taste of the beautiful and invigorating winter sport, and it is natural that they should enter a very vigorous protest against any official rules and regulations which may curtail their enjoyment of this rare pleasure. Skating in New York City is a luxury which comes so seldom that one cannot afford to neglect it.

The evening is just the time when the real fun begins, and, as our correspondent says, it is hard lines to cut short the enjoyment of the very people who appreciate it most—the workers, who, after a hard day's labor, have an hour or two in the evening which can be put to pleasantly and profitably at the Park while the skating season lasts.

No one can tell how much longer our carnival season is going to last. It may be on the decline even at the present time, for in this part of the country a continued cold wave is about the most uncertain of things to count upon.

The exceptionally severe cold snaps this season have given us better skating in the Park than we have had for years, and what we want to enjoy it while it lasts, and what is more, we don't want to lose a minute of it.

There may be now an old-fashioned January thaw on its way here, and if the weather clerk's prophetic apparatus is not utterly unreliable there is this morning a suggestion of such an unfortunate experience in store for us. Cold waves cannot be depended upon after a thaw, and if a thaw once strikes the town it may be good-bye skating for good.

Under these circumstances it is clear that there is not a moment to be lost. The skaters and merry-makers may enjoy themselves until 11 o'clock to-night at least. Let them get all the sport and fun they possibly can.

Last night there was almost a riot when two Park policemen and attendants tried to stop the skating and clear the lakes at 10 o'clock. They had to drive and drag the people off the ice by sheer force.

This was done by means of long ropes, which were stretched across the ice at one end of the lake or in one of the inlets, and then gradually drawn along till the skaters were finally dragged and crowded ashore.

The policemen afterwards had all they could do to prevent the people from running around the lines and getting on the ice again, and altogether it was an unpleasant ending to a delightful evening.

The keeping of the skating ponds open until 11 o'clock, as stated by President Gallup, will involve very little trouble and trifling extra expense. The lakes are lighted by scores of gas lamps, which make it almost as bright as day, and an hour or so more or less will hardly be an item to the city, especially when the season is likely to be so short.

Tastes may differ, but all connoisseurs pronounce the J. Calvert & Co. Bordeaux and Burgundy wines to be of excellent quality. Fred's de Bary & Co., 41 Warren Street, Agents.

THE EVENING WORLD

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

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RECEIVERS CHANGED.

The Sugar Trust Turned Over to the Central Trust Company.

Gen. Slocum, Deacon White and H. O. Havemeyer Discharged.

Apparent Compromise Between Hostile Interests in the Suit.

Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn Supreme Court, today confirmed a compromise between all parties in the great Sugar Trust suit.

He discharged the three receivers who were appointed a month ago.

These receivers were Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Deacon S. V. White and Henry O. Havemeyer.

By the new order entered the Central Trust Company, of 54 Wall street, is made receiver and party defendant in the suit against Havemeyer.

The Central Trust Company represents all the stockholders of the Sugar Trust, and acts for them in the matter.

The motion made in Court this morning was very friendly, and it was evident that the hostile parties had reached an agreement.

Elihu Root, John R. Parsons, Gen. Wingate, Mr. Shepherd and several other lawyers for and against the Trust appeared in court and introduced the petition on which Judge Pratt acted.

The Trust Company is compelled to furnish bonds in \$1,000,000 for the due execution of its duties.

Besides discharging the old receivers and turning the property over to the Central Trust Company, Judge Pratt dissolved the interlocutory judgment made Nov. 15.

Following is Judge Pratt's opinion in full: "This is a motion made upon the petition of the Central Trust Company that that institution may become a party to this suit; that the receivers be discharged, and that the property be turned over to the Central Trust Company, and that the receivers be discharged."

"When the receivers were appointed in this matter, there was only a small majority of the stock, so far as I recollect, that had taken any steps towards a reorganization of the business. No plan of reorganization at that time had been agreed upon, and since that time it appears from this petition that about 95 per cent. of the certificate holders have agreed upon organization, or have formed a plan of reorganization, and they desire that the property be turned over to the Central Trust Company."

"It does not appear that any certificate holders object to this proceeding, and it does not appear that there is any creditor to make any objection, and it being conceded upon all hands, at all times, that the certificate holders were owners of the property, it seems to me that where 95 per cent. of the owners of the property express a desire to manage it themselves they should have the opportunity."

"At the time the receivers were appointed it appeared that the property was in the custody of the trustees in what was known as the 'Sugar Trust.'"

"They were under no duty except to retain the property. Their duties were not defined, and at that time they had in a suit asked to turn the property over to account and to be discharged."

"It appears they are properly before me in this motion; that the trustees have fully accounted for all the assets that have come into their hands as trustees; and upon all these facts, together with the consent which have been filed representing all parties to the suit, I see no other course open to the Court except to grant the motion."

At an office in this city of the American Sugar Refining Company, the new name for the old 'Trust,' absolute ignorance was declared by the officials. Henry O. Havemeyer was 'out on business.'

Deacon White was 'out on some sugar business or other,' and none of his people knew what was going on.

At the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall street, Vice-President Sherman said: "The Central Trust Company is the depositary for the shares. We now hold in our vaults \$71,000 of the 492,000 shares of the Trust. What has resulted to court I do not know."

The effect of the decision is simply to return to the owners full control of the affairs of the Trust.

The suits which are in this way relegated to the background were brought by the Trustees for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Trust.

William Cameron, holder of 300 shares, thought the trustees were not moving fast enough, and he brought a suit individually.

There were at that time 1,000 or 1,500 shareholders. These have nearly all of them placed their shares in the hands of the Central Trust Company, and thus a preliminary agreement was reached.

The motion of the Central Trust Company, granted by Justice Pratt, was on behalf of nearly the whole number of shareholders.

The discharge of the receivers, then, places the Trust property back into the hands of the owners, and the Trustees are now at liberty to go on with the reorganization of the Trust according to the plan of reorganization made public some time ago, while William Cameron seems to be out in the cold.

While the lawyers were before Justice Pratt in Brooklyn sugar certificates were steadily advancing in Wall street. All the close of business yesterday they were selling at 66 1/2, and at the top of 10 today they touched 71 1/2, an advance of more than five points.

The check purporting to have been signed by John P. Windup and was made out to the order of Wolf & Sons. It bore a forged certification.

The other check was one for \$20, which was drawn on the 'Fourth Street Bank' and was passed by the cashier on Peter J. Fisher, who had been in the bank for some time, where he lived under the name of Stog.

Justice Pratt held Stog in a \$20,000 bond on the first charge and \$500 on the second. The examination will be had Monday.

HALLWAYS of the "400" Whitney's, Astor's, Vanderbilt's, Gould's, and Rockefeller's. See to-morrow's Morning Journal.

NO MORE SICK HEADACHE if you use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION.

No. 12.

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A LIVING DEATH.

Sister Rose Gertrude Describes Her First Year with the Lepers in the

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

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MIDLAND SACKED BY INDIANS.

Settlers Fortified at an Isolated South Dakota Ranch.

Col. Forsythe, of the Seventh Cavalry Will Be Cleared of Charges.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

PURMONT, S. D., Jan. 10.—A ranchman named Walden, just in from his ranch, thirty miles west, reports a band of settlers under command of Col. Tassin, of the regular army, fortified at his place against the hostiles.

The latter two days ago sacked the town of Midland, in Newlin County, during the night, robbing every house and running off the stock while the frightened inhabitants hid in the timber on Bad River.

The place is only twenty-five miles from the hostile camp, and the settlers have all assembled together for protection.

ANKLAW, Wis., Jan. 10.—The Chippewas, the old-time enemies of the Sioux, have for years been the traditions of earlier days, and joined in the Sioux ghost dance last night.

A delegation of over fifty Indians arrived from surrounding reservations, and the dance is being held at Bad River, near here.

The old chiefs who claim to be at the head of the Chippewas are Blackbird and Nishewah. Both refuse to join in the dance. All the participants are young warriors.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 10.—Colonel Forsythe, of the Seventh Cavalry, will be cleared. Upon that point there is but little doubt. The investigating committee has completed its work, and while its members have as yet made no report, it is thoroughly understood that the Colonel will be exonerated.

The testimony of the officers and soldiers of the Seventh Cavalry leaves no other course open.

Inquiry shows conclusively that no soldier

RAPID TRANSIT BY TUNNEL.

A Company Incorporated To-day to Connect Brooklyn and Westchester.

President Henning Describes the Plan and Route of His Road.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Articles of association of the Henning Rapid Transit Company were filed to-day with the Secretary of State.

The plan is to operate from the Hamilton avenue ferry, Brooklyn; thence partly in cutting and partly underground to the East River; thence under the East River by means of a tunnel, and under lands and streets in New York City and County, to a point in the southwestern corner of the town of Westchester, in Westchester County, with a branch line to the intersection of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.

The length of this road would be about fourteen miles.

The capital is named at \$10,000.

The directors are Benjamin S. Henning, Richard Mueser, Oliver J. J. of New York; Grinnell Burr, of Warwick, N. Y., and William E. Bond, of New Canaan.

President Henning, when seen by an EVENING WORLD reporter at his office in the Mills Building, said:

The Henning Rapid Transit System consists of a series of tunnels (approximately 10 in length) to the distance between stations on the elevated road, with corresponding sharp inclines at each end; gravity power to carry cars down the incline and across and part way up opposite incline, with supplementary power either cable or electricity to carry to station.

The advantages over all surface lines is that it disturbs the surface the least, and by coming to surface avoids the use of life or elevated roads, and the use of gravity secures maximum speed in shortest time, with the ability to stop at any point, and thus securing greatest aggregate speed, and opposite to the usual method of running on the surface, it affords a positively safe brake which makes it impossible for trains to get beyond control.

It avoids the wear and tear on wheels and axles of the use of brakes; and wear and tear on the rails at points, and in fact on whole length of line.

It affords the minimum of approach, which has heretofore been the case with all surface lines in building deep tunnels. It is cool in summer and warm in winter and cannot be interrupted by fog, snow or direct sunlight.

The percentage of operating expense to earning capacity will be very light, and it presents great advantages over any other system in regard to safety, which is the most important factor.

"An